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Clothing Club Manual

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EXTENSION CIRCULAR NO. 159

CLOTHING CLUB MANUAL

BY
AZALEA LINFIELD
EXTENSION SPECIALIST IN CLOTHING

Second Year



"TO MAKE THE
BEST BETTER"

Extension Service
South Dakota State College
W. F. Kumlien, Director

Issued in furtherance of Acts of Congress, May 8 and June 30, 1914

FOREWORD

To be well dressed is the legitimate ambition of every girl. Clothing was used primarily for physical comfort only, but now also serves as an adornment, adding or detracting from one's charm. Clothing also reflects one's character. With the amount of time and money allowed for the clothing of the average girl she may make herself attractive and add enjoyment to others.

To be well dressed means to have clothing that is inconspicuously, appropriately and well constructed, of good material, pleasing color and design. They should be suited to the age of the girl and should always be immaculately clean, as personal cleanliness and care are the foundation of good dressing. A girl should keep her body clean, her hair well brushed and neatly arranged, her nails clean and of medium length, her teeth properly cared for, and her shoes clean and well heeled. It is usually possible for a girl to have a good clear complexion; if her physical condition is good she will need no powder or rouge to give her cheeks color.

The girl who can make her own clothes is not only saving money, but she is also learning to adapt materials, color and style to her own particular needs. It is this ability to make clothing emphasize, rather than hide the personality that marks the well dressed woman, whether her garments be costly or inexpensive.

"A stitch in time saves nine." Not only is this stitch a time saver, but a money saver. Daily care, such as replacing a hook, fastening a button, darning a rent, sewing a rip, or removing a spot, does much to lengthen the life and improve the appearance of a garment. No amount of finery can make up for lack of care and cleanliness.

To dress well on a limited amount means careful planning and study. The first requisite is a healthy body, and through the Club Project the club girls will become not only well dressed and well nourished, but will also be an aid to the family and as physically perfect as possible.

TEXTILE STUDY - COTTON

The vegetable fiber cotton is of more value to mankind than any one of the other textile fibers, on account of its cheapness, its availability, and its varied usefulness. The materials made from it range from the finest threads, muslins and laces, to heavy blankets and sail cloths. Its value is enhanced by its resemblance, after special treatment to linen, wool, or silk, by which warmth and attractive appearance may be gained at a small cost. The supply of cotton usually equals the demand, so that the finished product may be put on the market at reasonable prices.

Botany and Growth:

In the United States the cotton plant is an annual plant which grows to a height of from four to six feet. In South America and India a more tree-like cotton grows. The leaf of the plant often varies in shape on different parts of the stem. The flower has five whitish or yellowish petals. They last a day, become purplish in color and drop off leaving a three or five-celled pod which increases in size and finally bursts into sections, disclosing the cotton fiber covering the seeds.

Field Picking:

Cotton must be picked as soon as it is ripe. The picking is done both by hand and by machine, and an effort is made to pick only the ripe fibers as the presence of the unripe injuriously affects the character of the whole.

Weighing and Ginning:

Cotton is weighed after picking, about two-thirds of its weight is due to the seed which is still attached to the fiber. Ginning is done by machinery. It separates the seed from the fiber.

After going through several more processes, cotton is finally made into thread and this in turn is woven into material.

A familiarity with standard materials is essential to intelligent buying. Standards are fabrics which have been known for years and their qualities have been tested and proven. Other qualities and materials can be judged from these standards.

#2 - Cotton

STANDARD COTTON MATERIALS

Batiste - A sheer lustrous cloth in white and dainty colors. Used for waists, thin dresses, collars and cuffs.

Calico - Plain weave with design printed on one side. Used for inexpensive dresses, aprons, because of its low cost, durability and ease with which it is laundered.

Cambric - Plain weave with smooth finish on one side. Used for linings and underwear when moderate weight is desired.

Canton Flannel - Soft nap on one side. Used for children's underwear and for coat interlinings because of its durability and warmth.

Chambray - Plain weave, dyed in yarn. Used for dresses, and aprons.

Corduroy - Corded, ribbed with velvety finish on one side. Used for suits, heavy dresses and skirts.

Flannelette - Soft cloth with nap on both sides and figures printed on plain backgrounds. Because of its warmth, low cost and ease of laundering, used for nightgowns, underwear and children's wrappers.

Cretonne - Plain weave, with a printed design. Used for curtains and bed coverings.

Dixie - Plain weave with variations. Because of daintiness, used for dresses, waists and curtains.

Gingham - Plain weave with warp and wool of various colored threads to form plaids and checks. Used for dresses, aprons and shirts. Laundered well.

Galatea - Heavy firm weave, with design printed on one side. Used for children's clothes, outing suits, when a cloth of strength and durability is desired.

Lawn - Plain weave of fine material, usually well sized. Used for dresses, waists, collars, cuffs and curtains.

Longcloth - Soft, firm fabric with a close weave. Used for children's dresses, aprons and underwear.

Muslin - Plain weave made in several qualities, bleached and unbleached, used for sheets, dresses and underwear when durability is chief desire.

Nainsook - Plain weave, closely woven, used for underwear.

Percale - A firm, closely woven cloth. Used for dresses, shirts, and aprons because of low cost, durability, and ease of laundering.

Pique - Ribbed material. Used for dresses, skirts and children's coats.

Poplin - Plain weave, poplin variety. Used in dresses, summer suits because of its durability and ease of laundering.

Sateen - Shiny finish on one side. Used for linings, under garments because of its durability.

Voile - Loosely woven, thin material used for dresses and waists.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COTTON

1. Cotton is strong and elastic.
2. Burns easily on account of the natural oil in it.
3. Free from impurities and bleaching cleanses it still more. It can be stored for a long time without deterioration, unless sizing and starches or certain dyes are present.
4. Absorbs water slowly and does not give it up quickly, consequently it remains damp a long time. To render cotton absorbent the cotton wax is removed.
5. Moist cotton is stronger than dry cotton. When cotton is heated as under a very hot iron, its strength is less. Alternate moisture and heat do not hurt cotton unless heat is too great.
6. Cotton crushes and creases easily. The surface of napped goods and blankets easily flatten down and take on a rough, shabby look unless often brushed and shaken.
7. Cotton soils readily. It has a fuzzy surface and contains a natural oil which catches dust quickly.
8. Cotton gives off lint. This makes it less desirable for towel and dining room service than linen.
9. Cotton shrinks in water. This is a natural property but is augmented in weaving. The strain on the warp threads in the loom stretches the yarn to its full length, and the sizings and starches hold it there. Warm water and warp in the laundry loosen the finish and the yarn contracts. The shrinking must be taken into consideration when cutting garments.
10. Cotton launders well, it can be boiled without injury to the fiber.
11. Cotton takes starch well, thus it can always be kept looking new and fresh.
12. Cotton is a better conductor of heat than wool or silk, consequently when thin it is satisfactory summer garment.

#4 - Cotton

13. Cotton is not attacked by moths or insects like wool. Mildew will form if cotton is left in a warm moist place.
14. Cotton takes dyes well. Materials which are yard dyed usually retain their color better. Yard dyed materials are gingham, madras and chambray, which have the same colors and patterns on both sides of the cloth. If the thread is of one color and dyed so that white specks are left, it has been piece dyed, that is, ~~woven~~ woven and then dyed. Examples: galatea and oil-boiled calico.

Another method of dyeing, which we find, is printing the design on the material. Examples: percale, calico, figured voiles and challies.

Mercerization

A modern product is mercerized cotton, made by treating the fiber or the cloth with strong alkali and then rinsing it under tension. To obtain a high degree of luster, the best quality of cotton is required. Mercerized cloth is stronger, heavier and more silky looking, than the same cloth not mercerized. The high luster is not affected by repeated washings.

Cotton Tests

1. Tests for Sizing.

Rub the cloth vigorously. If sized, a fine dust will be loosened. Hold up to light and notice the filling or sizing between the threads in the weave.

2. Thumb test for strength of weave.

Quickly and firmly stretch the cloth lengthwise, then crosswise over the thumbs. Do the threads stretch, pull or loosen? Will this material pull on the seams when made into a garment? Try breaking a thread; notice the strength. Ravel a thread out; notice whether the fibers are long or short. Thread made of long fibers are best.

3. Burning test.

Ends of cotton threads will spread out when burning. Cotton burns, readily, leaves fine gray ash, has odor of burning leaves.

COMBINATION SUIT AND STEP-IN

Make either combination suit or step-in.

Material:

Muslin, longcloth, nainsook. Select narrow edge of lace or embroidery that matches the material in weight. Do not use lace that will wear out before the material.

Amount:

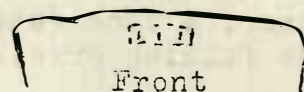
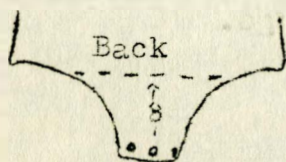
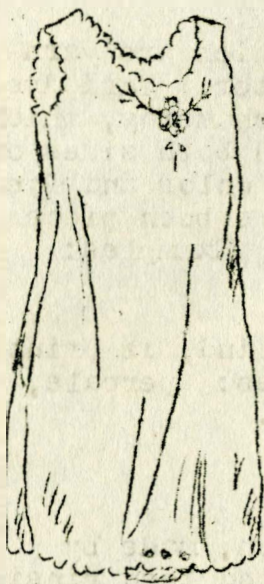
Measure from the highest part of the shoulder to just above the knee. Take twice this length and add 9 inches. Amount of trimming can be determined later.

Pattern:

Any standard pattern. Size determined by bust measure. Read all directions carefully before cutting. (Observe that only half of pattern is given.)

Cutting:

Fold material in the center lengthwise. Place front piece and back piece on fold economically. Pin in place securely. Mark notches by means of a colored thread or pencil. Cut each piece along the edges.

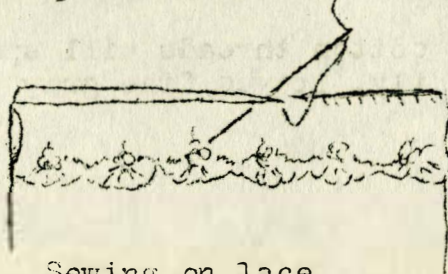


Join pieces by means of a flat fell seam. (See Gen. Instructions.)

The neck and armholes may be finished in one of three ways:

1. Bias binding and lace sewed on by hand.
2. Embroidery without bias binding.
3. Edge hemmed back and lace sewed on by hand.

Bias tape may be used-Open tape and place right side of tape on right side of garment. Baste and stitch in first crease. Press down and stitch so that tape does not show on right side.



Sewing on lace

To Sew on Lace:

Join ends of lace by hand with flat fell seam. Measure lace and neck into quarters. Do the same on sleeves and pin these points, having seam of lace come at shoulder seam. Place right side of lace to right side of garment. Hold lace toward you and sew on with overhand stitch. (See General Instructions for overhand stitch)

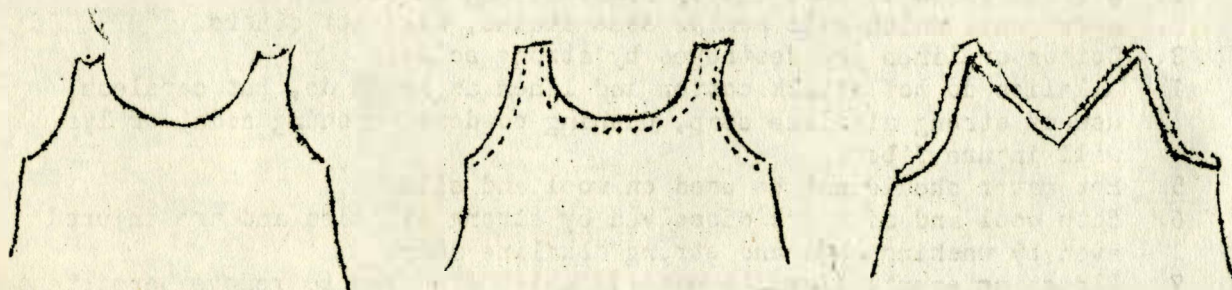
To Use Embroidery Edges:

1. Cut away the material on embroidery inside edge within $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of design.
2. Join ends of embroidery matching design.
3. Place right side of embroidery to right side of garment and pin extending embroidery about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch beyond raw edge.
4. Baste $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in from embroidery design all around.
5. Stitch - Remove basting.
6. Fold the protruding $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of material over the raw edge of neck.
7. Crease on line of stitching back against the wrong side of neck.
8. Baste close to edge and stitch.
9. Finish armhole and lower edge of garment in the same way.

Fastenings:

Three small buttons and buttonholes. (See General Instructions)

Note: The same kind of material, method of construction, and finishing as described for the combination suit may be used for the step-in. The only difference is that in place of fasteners at the bottom, there is a seam in the step-in, consequently it is cut with more flare at the bottom, often split up the side.



PRINCIPLES IN STAIN REMOVAL

The removal of stains is a necessary feature of the laundering and general care of clothing and other household articles. Most stains can easily be removed at home if certain methods are followed and proper precautions taken. Prompt home treatment is often necessary to save the article, and it is always easier to remove a stain while fresh. An old stain is harder to remove than a fresh one because changes take place in the character of the stain due to drying and exposure to air, washing and ironing. After a stain has been "set", chemicals are often necessary to remove it.

Before working on a stain, it is important to know what the stain really is, because some reagents which will remove some stains will "set" others, thereby making their removal more difficult or even impossible. For instance, hot water which easily removes most fruit juices, will set such stains as milk, blood, meat, juice and eggs. Similarly, soap, which aids in the removal of grease spots, sets fruit stains.

The kind of material upon which the stain occurs should also be known. Wool and silk, being more delicate than cotton or linen, require more careful treatment. The use of hot water must be avoided, since it turns both wool and silk yellow, shrinks wool and weakens silk and injures the finish. Both wool and silk are dissolved by strong alkaline soap or washing soda. The only alkalies which should be used in removing stains from wool or silk are the milder ones like borax or dilute solutions of ammonia. In removing stains from materials which are made up of two or more fibers, such as silk and cotton mixtures, the effect of the stain remover upon all the fibers should be considered. No chemical should be used which would injure the most delicate of the fibers present.

It is also much more difficult to remove stains from colored materials than from white for the reason that much of the bleaching agents which must be used to remove persistent stains are likely to destroy the color of the material as well. Before using a reagent on colored material, test the reaction on some inner seam or underneath part of the garment. Before beginning to work decide these questions.

1. What kind of fabric is stained?
2. What is the stain?
3. How will removing the stain effect the color?

Points to Remember

1. A fresh stain is more easily removed than an old stain.
2. A reagent, which will remove some stains, will set others.
3. Cotton or linen are destroyed by strong acids.
4. Alkalies do not attack cotton and linen as acids do, but careless use of strong alkaline soap, washing powders, washing soda, or lye will injure fibers.
5. Hot water should not be used on wool and silk.
6. Both wool and silk are dissolved by strong alkalies and are injured even by washing soda and strong alkaline soap.
7. Bleaching agents (Javelle water) which are used to remove persistent stains will also remove colors.

Reagents

1. Javelle Water

1 lb. washing soda
1 qt. boiling water

1/2 lb. chloride of lime
2 qts. cold water

Put the soda into an agate or granite pan and add the boiling water. Mix the lime in cold water. Let the mixture settle and pour the clear liquid into the dissolved soda. Bottle and keep in a dark place.

Javelle water forms a very efficient bleaching liquid for unbleached fabrics, as well as for cotton goods that have become yellow with dirt and age. To remove stains from white goods, soak the article in equal quantities of Javelle water and hot water until the stain disappears; then rinse thoroughly in several waters, and finally in dilute ammonia water. Articles washed in Javelle water have a strong odor of the chloride of lime, and the final washing in water to which ammonia has been added, will help to destroy this odor. Use 1 tablespoon of ammonia in 2 quarts of water. Javelle water removes all stains and all colors, therefore, should not be used on colored goods. If articles remain too long in Javelle water the fibers will be injured.

STAINS, REAGENTS AND METHODS

I. Blood

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Warm water | Wash in warm water until stain disappears. |
| 2. Warm water and naptha soap | Rub with naptha soap and soak in warm water. |
| 3. Warm water and raw starch | If heavy or new goods, as a new blanket, make a paste of raw starch and warm water. Spread on stain and as fast as starch is discolored make a new application. |

II. Chocolate

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Borax and cold water. | Cover with borax, wash with cold water. Boiling water will remove trace of stain. |
|--------------------------|---|

III. Coffee.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Boiling water | Spread stained part over a bowl, pour boiling water on it from a height so as to strike the stain with force. |
| 2. Borax or glycerine | Covering the spot with glycerine or borax will often assist in removing a stubborn stain. |
| 3. Javelle Water | As a last resort Javelle water may be used. |

IV. Cream

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Cold water, warm water, and soap | Wash in cold water, then in warm water and soap. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

V. Fruit

1. Boiling water Use same as for coffee stains.
2. Borax Borax will assist in removing stubborn stains.
3. Javelle Water Use Javelle solution and boiling water in equal quantities and immerse stained portion, allowing (for cottons and linens) it to soak a few minutes, then rinse thoroughly with boiling water. This is best for peach stains.
4. Borax and Ammonia (for woollens, silks, and colors.) Make a solution of borax and ammonia.

VI. Grass

1. Cold water (without soap) Wash a fresh stain with cold water.
2. Alcohol or ether Alcohol or ether will dissolve the green coloring matter when material cannot be washed.
3. Javelle Water Apply Javelle and follow immediately with boiling water. Thorough rinsing will prevent Javelle from affecting fiber.

VII. Grease (oil)

1. Warm water and soap Wash in warm water and soap
2. Ether, Alcohol, Benzine, Apply these reagents with a cloth, preferably (for delicate fabrics.) of the same material, rubbing the stain lightly until all the reagent has evaporated. (These reagents are inflammable.)

VIII. Ink

1. Salt and Lemon juice Moisten with salt and lemon juice. Place in the sun to dry.
2. Sweet or sour milk. Soak in sweet or sour milk. Change milk as it becomes discolored. This treatment will not injure colored fabrics.

IX. Iodine

1. Warm water and soap Wash while fresh in warm water and soap.
2. Ammonia Apply to stain, wash and repeat until removed.
3. Alcohol & Starch Wash with alcohol. Apply moistened starch, brush until stain is removed.

X. Iron Rust

1. Lemon juice and salt Make a paste of lemon juice and salt and put in sunlight to dry.

XI. Medicine

1. Alcohol Soak in alcohol.

XII. Mildew

1. Cold water If the mildew is very fresh, and has not attached the fiber, it will wash out in cold water.
2. Javelle Water, (cotton and linen) Apply Javelle, then wash in hot water.

XIII. Milk

1. Cold water Wash in cold water, then follow with soap.

XIV. Paint

1. Soap and water If paint is fresh, use at once soap and water if goods is washable.
2. Gasoline, turpentine, Wash the spot in any one of these, remembering Benzine. that they are inflammable.

NOTE - Old stains may be softened first with lard, oil, or kerosene before using any of the remedies.

XV. Perspiration

1. Soap and water Wash in warm water and soap and if cotton or (for white washables) linen, place in sun to dry.
2. Javelle Water (for cottons and linens) Use according to directions above.

XVI. Tar

1. Lard, warm water and soap. Rub in lard, then wash in warm water and soap.

XVII. Varnish

1. Alcohol or turpentine Wet stain with either alcohol or turpentine; allow to stand a few minutes then wet again and sponge off with a clean cloth. Continue until stain is removed.

XVIII. Tea

1. Cold water If with cream, cold water and soap.
2. Hot water If clear, hot water.

XIX. Wagon Grease

1. Lard or Olive Oil Put either lard or oil on stain, then wash with warm water and soap. It will be found of help to keep a cloth or blotter under stain while rubbing on oil.

XX. Water Spots.

1. Steam Have a little water in tea-kettle boiling hard. Shake spotted garment in the jet of steam until thoroughly moist. Continue shaking until dry.

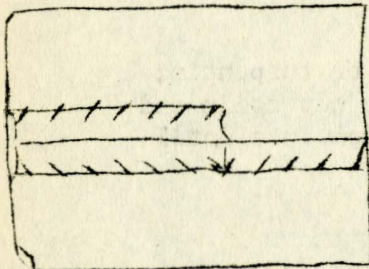
GARMENT FINISHES

"Learn the sound qualities of all useful stuffs and make everything of the best you can get." Ruskin.

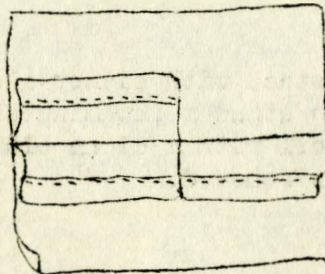
A. Seam Finishings.

B. Woollen material

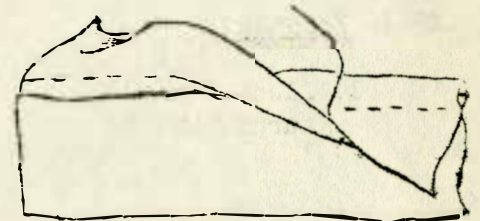
1. Pinking - For closely woven Serge, tricotine, velours de laine, etc. Seams which are on the straight or only slightly biased.
2. Binding with bias tape - Used on material which reveals easily, and when seams are on the bias.
3. Overcasting - Used on seams which reveal easily.
4. Tailored stitching - Stitching close to the seam on either side. Sometimes a double row of stitching is used about one-fourth inch apart making four visible stitchings in all.



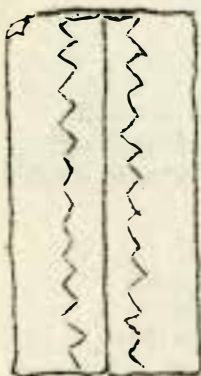
Overcasting edges of plain seam, open & together



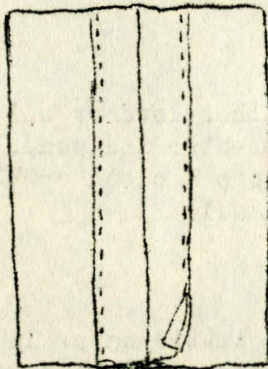
Binding edges of plain seam open & together.



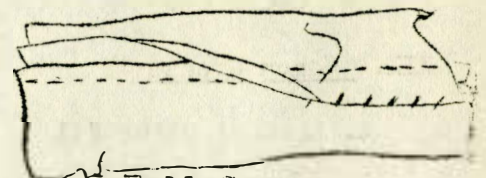
French Seam



Pinking edges of plain seam



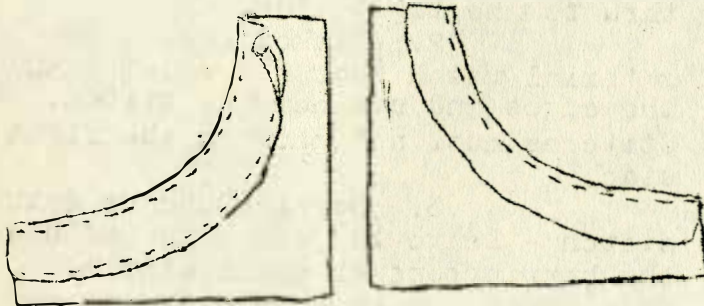
Stitching edges of plain seam.



Fell Seam

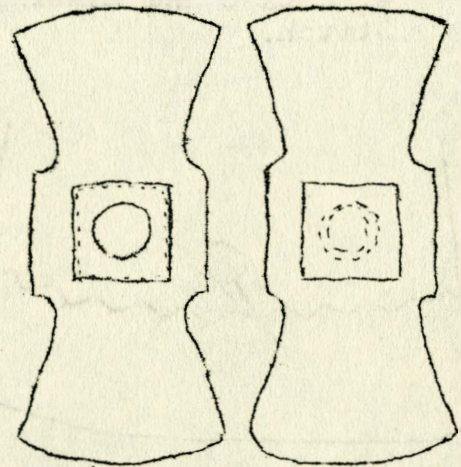
B. Finishings for Armhole, Neck, Surplus.

For wide facings around armholes or at the neck a fitted facing is better. In cases where a narrow facing is used, a true bias strip makes the neater finish.



Wrong side (Finished). Right Side (Beginning)

Bias Facing

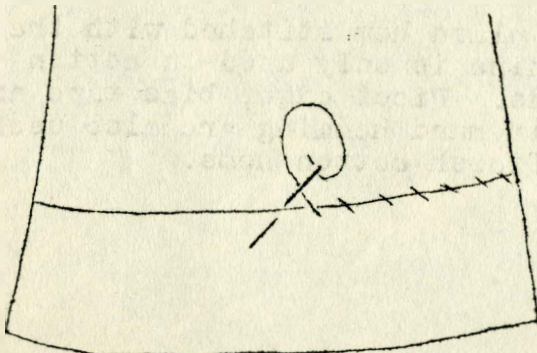


Shaped Facing

C. Hems.

The hem is a wool or silk garment and such cotton as dimity, lawn, organdy, tissue gingham, should always be put in by hand, never by the machine. Machine stitching makes an ugly line when we do not want any line at all. Then too, if the garment is remodeled, the tracings of the machine stitching are almost impossible to remove. On ordinary wash dresses which are laundered a great deal, the hem may be put in by the machine.

a. Silk.



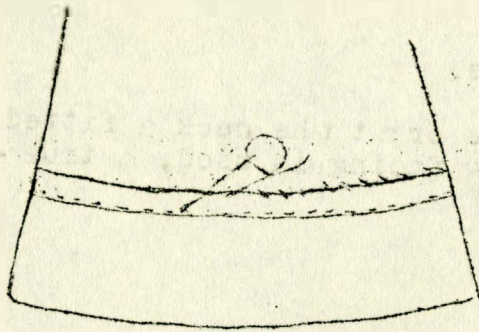
Hemming Stitch

1. Plain hem - Make the second turning one-third inch and use hemming stitch. These stitches must be small and take them one-half inch apart. If stitches are taken too close on silk it gives the effect of machine stitching.

2. Pinking and hemming stitch - on a material such as taffeta the edge may be pinked and then the hemming stitch use.

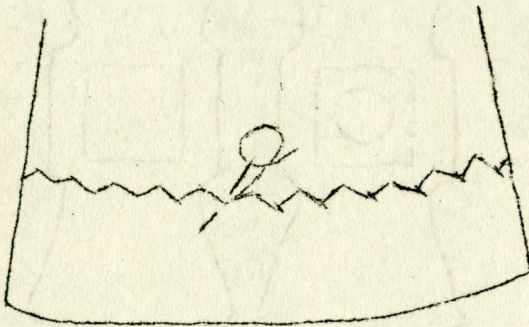
b. Wool.

On woollen garments there should never be the second turning as this will make a ridge on the pressing.



Bias tape and Hemming Stitch.

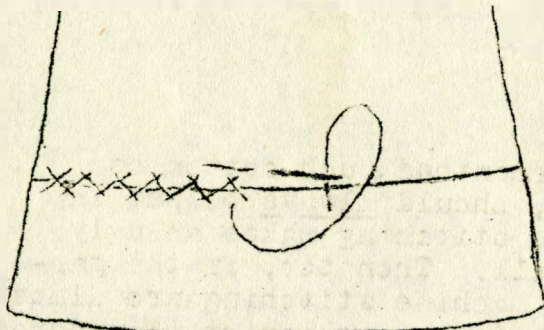
1. Bias tape hem - Use the bias tape flat. Using the machine sew one edge of the bias tape within a fourth of an inch of the top of the hem. Then with the hemming stitch sew the other edge of the tape to the garment. The hand stitching should not come thru to the right side.



Pinking and Hemming Stitch

2. Pinked edge - On material which does not ravel pink the edges and use hemming stitch. Stitches must not show on the right side.

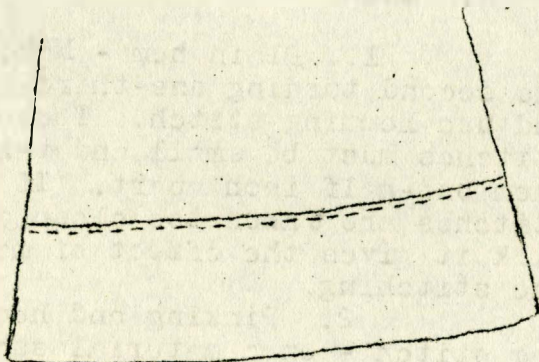
3. Herringbone or catch stitch - Leave the raw edge and use the herringbone or catch stitch. This makes a very smooth finish on the right side.



Herring bone

c. Cotton

The plain hem stitched with the machine is only used on cotton goods. Picot edge, bias tape and plain hand hemming are also used to finish cotton hems.

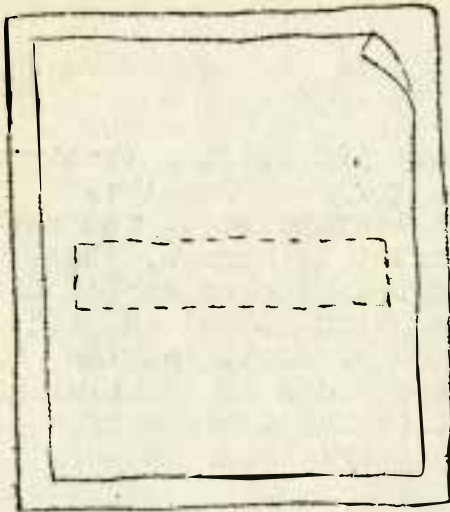


Plain Hem ((Cotton))
(Machine)

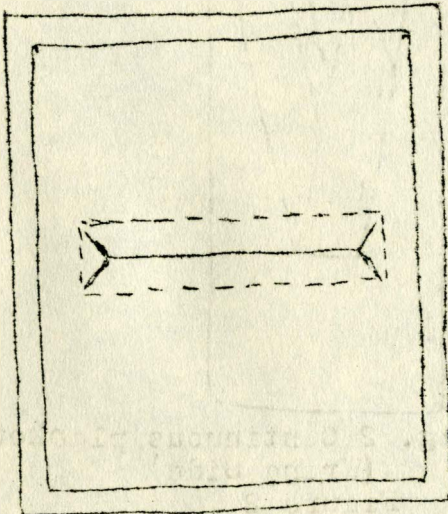
D. Inserted Pockets

Silk facing

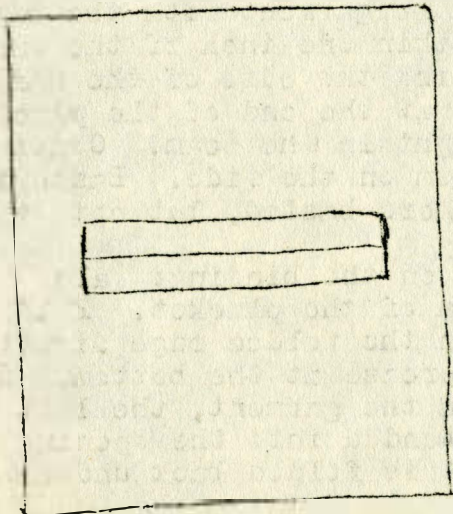
Mark with tailors chalk the place on the garment where the pocket is desired. Put the two right sides of the material together and sew an oblong as long and as wide as the finished pocket is to be. Cut down through the center, (thru the two materials) and into each corner, being careful not to cut the stitching. Then draw the silk thru. Turn the silk back so that each piece fills up half the opening. This is held in place by stitching around the edge or using tailors tacks at the ends or just catching down the ends by hand sewing. The upper piece is then turned down and stitched on the machine the same of the pocket desired.



Wrong Side



Wrong Side (Cut)



Right Side (Finished)

2. Wool facing.

A wool piping may be used but if the whole pocket were made of wool it would be too bulky, so usually a small piece of wool is used and to either end silk or cotton pieces are attached. In this way most of the pocket is made of thin material but still only the woolen facing shows.

CONTINUOUS PLACKETS

Continuous placket are finished with straight or bias bindings. No stitching shows on the right side of the garment when this placket is used. The binding is usually cut lengthwise of the material, sometimes, however, if the finished placket is narrow, the piece may be bias. The binding for a continuous placket should be a little longer than twice the length of the placket, and the width of the piece should be twice the length of the placket, and the width of the piece should be twice the desired width of the finished placket plus two seam allowances. The usual finished width of a continuous placket in underwear is from $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

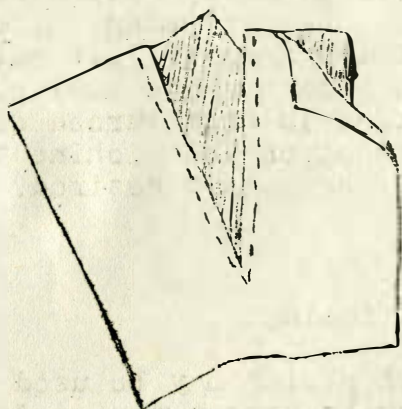


Fig. 1 Stitching around bottom to slit for continuous placket
Figure 1

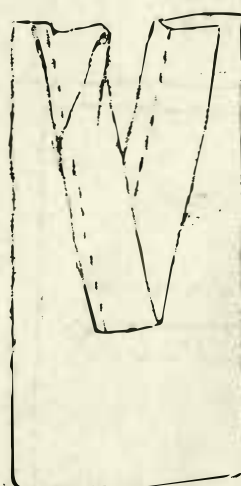


Fig. 2 Continuous placket (Wrong Side)
Figure 2

Cut a slit in the garment 10 inches long. Place the right side of the binding on the right side of the garment with the edge of the cut and binding even. Baste to within one inch of the end of the placket, then stitch by hand lowering the edge of the garment gradually to a line of stitching so that at the end of the placket a very small amount of the garment is caught in the seam. Continue the hand stitching one inch from the bottom on the side. Baste to top of placket, stitch with the machine where basted, but not over the hand stitching.

Remove bastings-crease the seam flat on the binding: also crease the binding crosswise at the bottom of the placket. Fold over the outer edge of the binding and pin the folded edge directly on the stitching, matching carefully the crease at the bottom. Baste and hem by hand: When a band is placed on the garment, the left or underside of the placket is usually extended into the opening and the right or upper side of the placket is folded back under the garment.

CHILD'S MADE-OVER DRESS

Many worn garments may be renovated and remodeled into useful clothes for the younger members of the family. There are more possibilities in making over clothing for children than for adults, because smaller amounts of material are necessary. Materials that are too old in weave, color, or figure should not be used unless this fault can be disguised. Sometimes the addition of contrasting color will solve this problem.

The following preparation is essential for best results in re-making:

1. Careful ripping, removing all threads.
2. Mending worn places in parts to be used.
3. Brushing.
4. Removal of stains
or
5. Sponging, washing, or dying.
6. Careful pressing not to alter shape.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

In a made-over garment consider the following points:

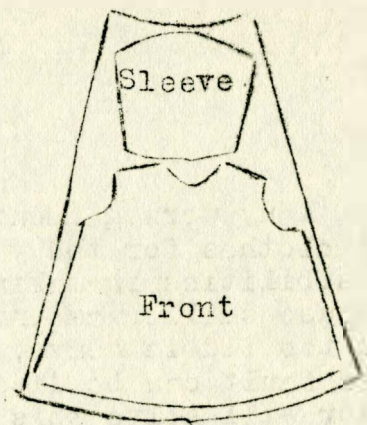
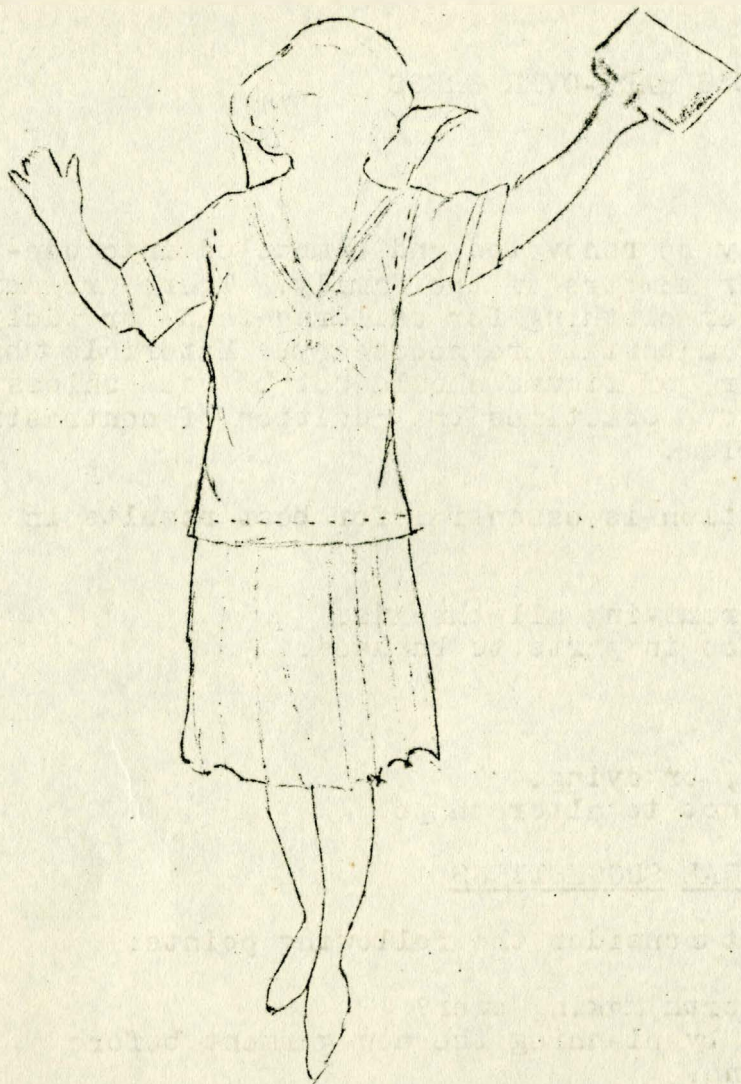
1. Is the material worth making over?
2. Time may be saved by planning the new garment before ripping the old one.
3. Do not use expensive trimmings or expensive new material with worn cloth. It is apt to make the old material look shabby by contrast.
4. Fittings or worn places may be hidden by tucks, plaits, or trimming, such as buttons, thread, or embroidery.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REMODELING

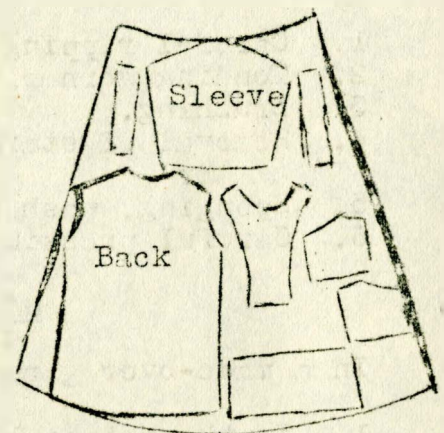
Old Garment

NEW GARMENT

Woman's suit or dress.	Jumper dress, one-piece dress,
Woman's long coat.	coat.
Five gored skirt	Skirt, one-piece dress, child's
Two-piece wash skirt	coat.
Woolen skirt and silk waist. .	One-piece dress, coat.
Man's trousers	Middy blouse, dress, rompers.
	Jumper dress and guimpe
	Dress or coat.

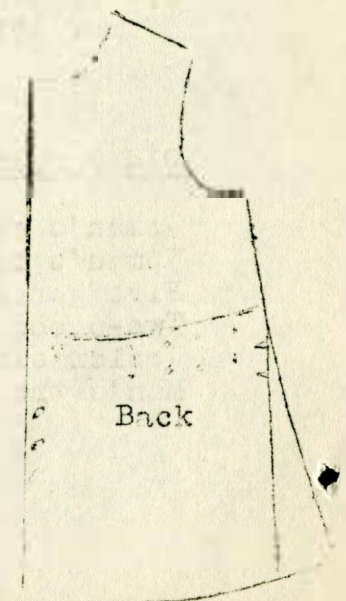
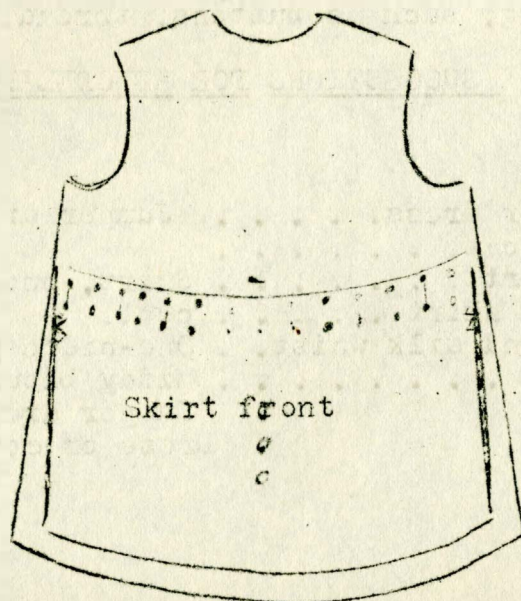
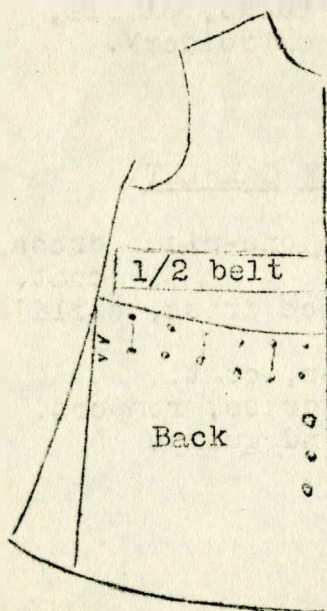


Front Gore

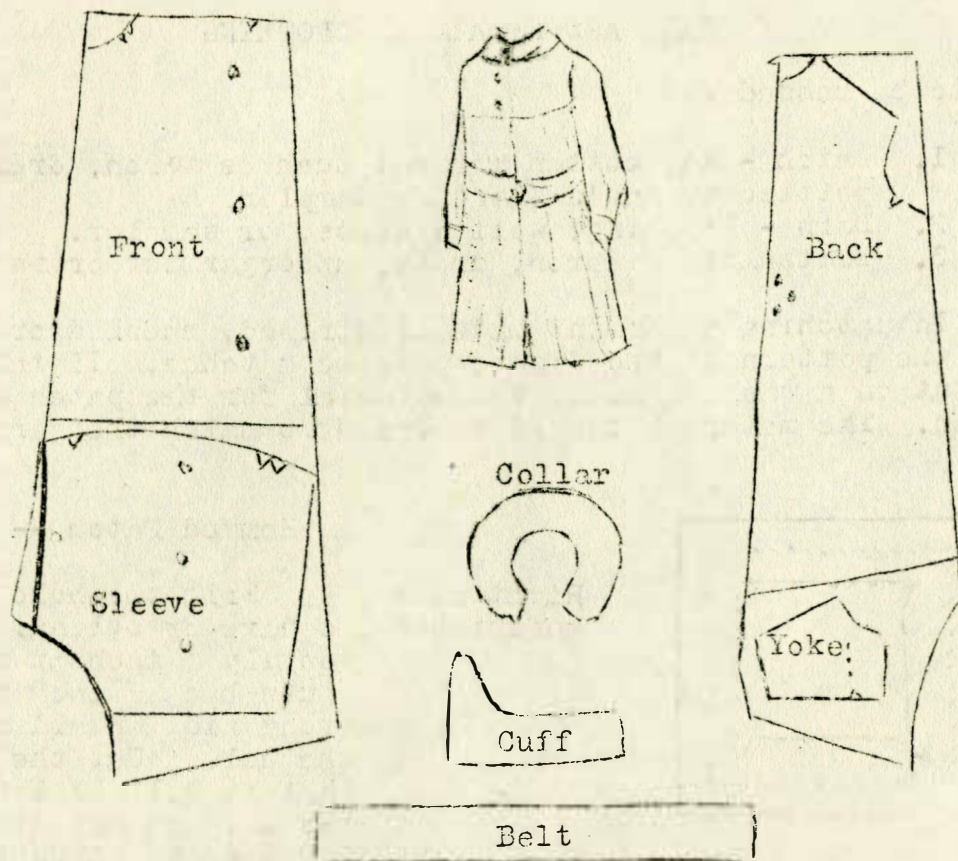


Back Gore

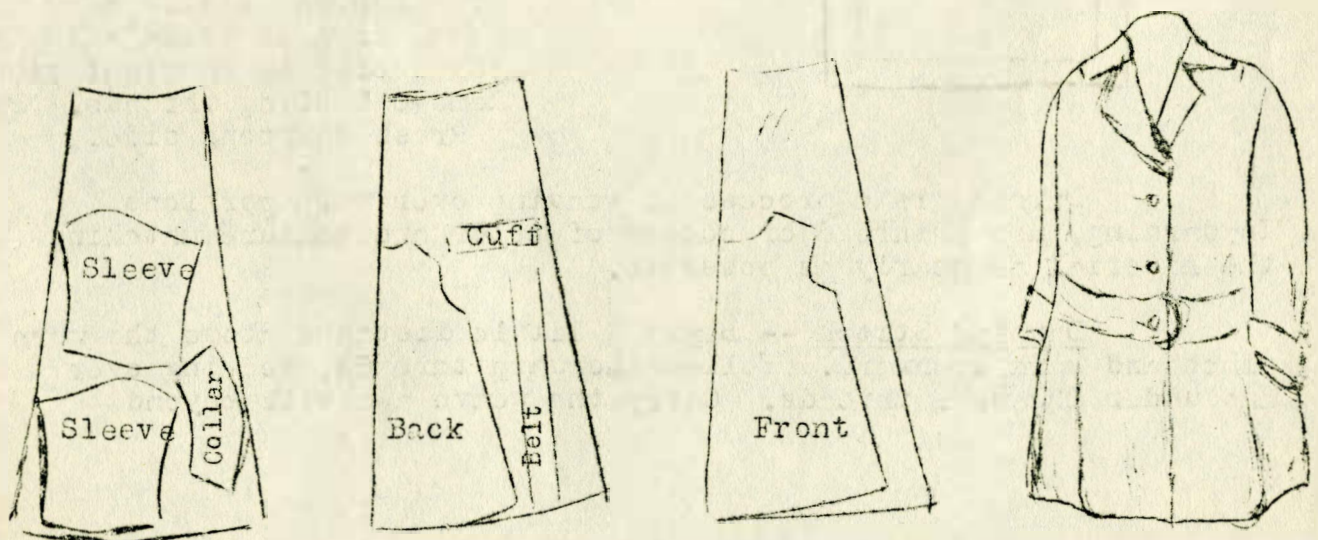
Middy blouse from two gored white wash skirt



Plaited skirt from woman's tweed coat.



Little girls dress made from trousers
Contrasting material for collar, cuffs, and belt.



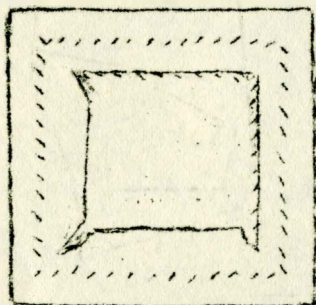
One-piece dress or coat from five gored skirt.

CARE AND REPAIR OF CLOTHING

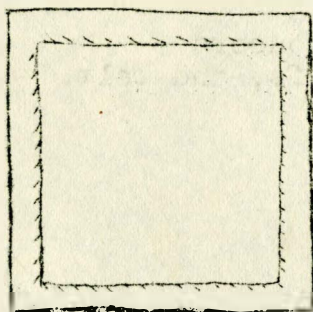
Articles to be mended --

1. Patch - Any cotton garment such as apron, dress, petticoat, man's shirt or sampler.
2. Darn - Stocking, woollen dress, or sampler.
3. Buttonhole - Apron, dress, undergarment or sampler.

In patching a garment made of striped, checked or figured material, the pattern of the figure must be matched. If the patch is to be put on a wash garment, the material for the patch should be shrunken. The material should be faded to match the garment.



Right side
unfinished



Wrong side
finished

Hemmed Patch --

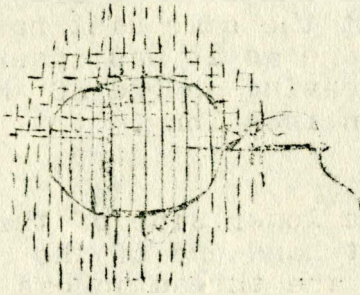
Trim the hole in form of square or oblong. Cut diagonally $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at each corner. Turn back $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the wrong side on all sides of the hole. Cut the patch so that it will be larger than the hole on all sides, taking care to match the figure or strips if there be such. Have warp threads of garment and patch paralleled. Pin patch in place. Turn inner edges of patch $\frac{1}{8}$ inch on to right side. Baste patch half way between outer edge of patch and hole. Hem patch down on wrong side and edges of hole on right side. Remove basting threads. Press. Press on wrong side.

Darning is a process of weaving over worn portions. In darning, use a thread of cotton of color and texture matching the material as nearly as possible.

Darning Stitch -- Begin a little distance above the worn place and work downward. Follow the warp threads, weaving over and under the weft threads. Carry the weave a little beyond

the worn place then turn and work upward, passing the needle over the threads which you worked under while coming downward and under the threads which were worked over.

Woven Darn --



1. Use the darning stitch lengthwise covering the worn place.

2. Turn the work and make the same stitch crosswise of the garment. Do not draw the threads too tightly.

Stocking Darn -- The darn in the foot of the stocking should be made on the right side and in the leg on the wrong side, as the underside of a darn is usually the smoother.

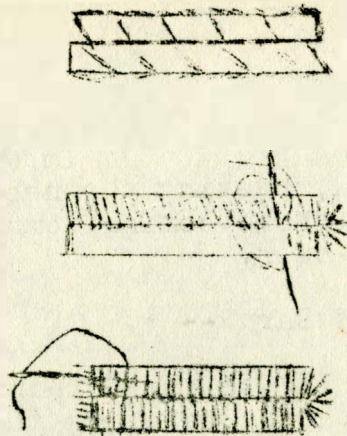
1. Place the darning inside the stocking.

2. Trim the ragged edges.

3. Begin at the right hand side $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the edge of the hole and parallel with the ribs of the stocking. Point needle from you and take two stitches, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of thread to be cut off afterward. Take a couple of stitches on opposite side of hole. Do the same process on the return and do not draw stitches tightly.

4. Continue making each row a little longer at both top and bottom until center has been reached, then decrease in same proportion. Edge of darn must never be made in single thread, as a single thread is not strong enough to bear the strain.

Plain Button Holes -- Button holes should be properly spaced and marked before they are cut. The slit should be cut $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch larger than the button to be used and straight with the thread of the goods if possible. Have the thread just long enough to complete one button hole, usually 18 inches. For goods of medium weight use No. 50 thread and a No. 8 needle. A large needle frays the edges.



Begin working at the end farthest from the fold of the hem and work from right to left. Strand the button hole as follows: Insert the needle at the right hand end of the hole and a little above the edge of the cut. Bring it out across the end on the side toward you and at the same distance from the edge as it was inserted, leaving an end of thread half an inch long.

Carry the thread across the lower side of the button hole and take a stitch under the left hand end of the hole in the same way as at the first end. Carry the thread across the upper side and take a stitch in the same hole with the first stitch. This strengthens the button hole.

Now overcast the edges of the button hole, making shallow stitches, and just enough of them to keep the edges from fraying, making about three stitches on each side.

Place the button hole over the left forefinger and make button hole stitches working from right to left. Curve the stitches around the end which gets the strain and for the other end, making two stitches the complete width of the button hole for the bar. Take over and over stitch or blanket stitches over these threads forming the bar.

Cautions: Do not place stitches so that they overlap each other but close enough to fit the purls together firmly. Do not draw stitches too tightly, the cloth should not be puckered.